Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1842. No. 1109.

From the Nashville Whig.

CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

We have read with much interest, among the documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress the report of Capt. William Armstrong, acting Superintendent of the Western Territory, on the "Condition of the Indian Tribes, relation with them, and description of the Indian Country." To this letter we are indebted for the following particulars:

THE CHEROKEES.

The Cherokees, Capt. Armstrong considers as the most enlightened of the Indian tribes. This he attributes to the fact that their intercourse with the whites has been more general, and to their having attended earlier than other tribes to general education, which is the great hand-maid of civilization.

The Cherokees have a written constitution based upon equal rights. The constitution provides for a National Council, which consists of two branches, the committee and the council.

This body meets annually on the first Monday in October, and enacts all laws for the government of the tribe, which are regularly elected to administer justice, and execute the laws. Trial by jury is secured, and other principles of a free government are established, and the laws so administered as to secure the rights of the people upon a permanent basis.

The country they occupy is of sufficient extent for a much larger population, and produces corn, wheat, oats, and other vegetables in abundance, while it affords a fine range for stock, of which the Cherokees own large numbers. The people generally have comfortable dwellings, while in some parts of the country fine dwellings have been erected. Lead and iron ores are found, and salt is manufactured to a considerable extent. The prospects for the advance of civilization are flattering, but in its progress they have to contend against a formidable evil, that is the use of ardent spirits. "The greatest evil," says Capt. Armstrong, "attendant upon the Cherokee people is the large quantity of spirituous liquors which are introduced into their country. From their locality, bordering on a portion of the states of Arkansas and Missouri, with the Arkansas river running through a portion of their territory, notwithstanding the severe laws prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquor into the Indian county, it has been found impracticable to prevent large quantities from being introduced. This not only strips them of the money that should be beneficially applied, but produces dissensions among themselves, and is a source of incomparable evil."

THE CHOCTAWS.

The Choctaws have made great efforts to throw off the habits of Indian life, and assume those of civilization. Schools have been established, and a general inclination is manifested to embrace the advantages they present. Aided by the exertions of pious missionaries, the Choctaws are rapidly advancing in civilization. Like the Cherokees they have formed a constitution, which has been printed in English and Choctaw, and circulated through the nation. The General Council convenes annually on the first Monday in October. The Council consists of forty members elected from the four districts into which the territory is divided; from their number a speaker is elected who presides over the deliberations of the Council. Each of the four districts has a chief, who sit as a body for the approval of such laws as are enacted by the Council. The members are paid two dollars per day and mileage. No compulsory laws have been enacted for the collection of debts.

The country of the Choctaws is inexhaustent beyond their wants, and possesses great advantages in being a cotton region. On Red River cotton is cultivated by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and the present year's crop will probably amount to 1000 bales. In the nation are seven cotton gins, and several grist and saw mills. The soil is generally fertile and productive, and the people live in comfortable houses. They possess considerable stock in cattle, horses and hogs, to the raising of which the country is particularly adapted. Most of the ordinary mechanic arts are carried on to a considerable extent. The Chickasaws are amalgamated with the Choctaws, and speak the same language, and the remarks in regard to the Choctaws are in a great degree applicable to them. Many of the Chickasaws own slaves, and are engaged in the culture of cotton.

THE CREEKS.

The Creeks number at least twenty thousand. Since their emigration they have manifested the greatest friendship for the United States. Although divided into Upper and Lower Creeks, there is but one principal Chief; they have not advanced as far as the Cherokees and Choctaws in passing regular laws, but they have recently passed one, which is much to their credit, against the introduction of spirituous liquors. Let them keep from amongst them this worst of evils, and their future prosperity will be secured.

The country occupied by the Creeks is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, beans, pumpkins and other vegetables, and to raising horses, cattle and hogs. They are considerably behind the Cherokees and Choctaws in civilization, but they have several schools, and evince an inclination for the progress of education, which if attended to, will soon raise them in the scale.

THE SEMINOLES.

The Seminoles, who constitute properly a part of the Creek nation, have been located between the Deep Fork of the Canadian and the Arkansas river. This tribe has advanced but little in civilization, and retains many of their original habits.

THE OSSAGES.

The Ossages depend upon the chase for subsistence. They continue to make their fall and winter hunts. Great exertions, however, are making by their agent to induce them to give up their hunting life, which will probably only be effected when game becomes so scarce as to oblige them to resort to other means of subsistence. One or two of the bands only have shown a disposition to raise corn.

The other Indian tribes located within the superintendency of Capt. Armstrong, are making advances in civilization; they raise corn and other vegetables. "There are no tribes," says Capt. Armstrong, "more comfortable than those within the Neosho sub-agency. Their country is rich, healthy, and finely watered." The number of Indians within the superintendency is estimated at 70,000, exclusive of the wild tribes of the prairies—a formidable number, should any disturbance arise upon the frontier, and concert of action be maintained among them. Judging from Capt. Armstrong's report, if we were not personally acquainted with him, we should pronounce him a most able and efficient agent, worthy of the responsible post he occupies.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE CHILDERN OF THE RICH AND POOR.

We sometimes hear parents regret their inability to bequeath to their cherished offspring the means of abundant independence. Indeed, if we look through society, we shall not fail to discover hundreds, who toil from day to day, and from year to year, not for the means of immediate independence, not because they apprehend poverty—but from a desire to accumulate large fortunes, and to leave behind them immense estates. And yet, the experience of all time shows that in four cases out of five the children of the poor man, or at least of the citizen in moderate circumstances, are more likely to enjoy a fair proportion of earthly happiness, than those of the rich. The truth is, the son of a poor man is taught to depend upon his own efforts. He knows that on arriving at the age of twenty-one, he will be compelled to enter the arena of a world where money is the chief object of the multitude—that unless he possess industry, energy and activity, his chance of independence will be exceedingly meagre. Thus he fits himself, to some extent at least, for the trials and vicissitudes of life. He enters into competition with his fellow men with a stout heart and a keen spirit, determined, if possible, to win his way to something like fortune. He understands some business, and therefore has the means of employing his time. He feels that reputation is all essential to his success, and he therefore controls his passions, respects the laws, and endeavors to act with propriety. He is bound, not only by self-interest but by all the ordinary obligations of man, to pursue a course which shall win for him not only the esteem of his fellow creatures, but a due degree of contentment and earthly happiness.

But how is it with the rich man's son? He soon ascertains the wealth of his parents, and his own probable condition of pecuniary independence arising out of that wealth. The incentive to industry is at once taken away. He perhaps thinks that he may defy the world, inasmuch as his expected fortune will place him beyond the necessity of industry. Habits of idleness and extravagance are thus formed, and at the decease of the parent, and the possession of the fortune—how frequently does it happen that a race of gaiety, fashion and profligacy commences, which is not checked until the misguided and the mis-educated finds himself plunged in all the horrors of dissipation, with neither the mental nor the moral energy to retrace his footsteps. The rich fathers, we contend, do not educate their children, except in rare instances, under a system to suit them for the possession and management of wealth. It seems to us, that this is indeed the most difficult task that could be imposed upon a parent. The most advisable mode we will not attempt to describe. The position of a parent possessing an immense fortune, with boys on whom he dotes with a father's fondness, and the consciousness at the same time, that his sons are not suited to the management of money, and that their possession of it is as likely to lead to their ruin as anything else, is one indeed pregnant with difficulty. Look through the community of Philadelphia at the present time, and our meaning will be fully illustrated. How many of the poor men of the present day, the bankrupts, the exhausted spendthrifts, the dissolute and objects of sympathy—are the sons of the rich of former times! How few on the other hand, of the rich men of the present day, became so by the estates left by their fathers! On the contrary, property is constantly changing hands in this country—the rich and the idle become poor, while the children of the honest, the industrious and the enterprizing, take their places in the ranks of wealth. Who were our Ridgways and our Girards in early life? Thus, then, we argue that although it may sometimes be a source of anxiety that we cannot leave our children abundance of wealth—that habits of industry, activity, preseverance and integrity are far more likely to render them happier, better, wiser, and in the end more prosperous than if they had been brought up to the use of purple and fine linen, horses and costly vehicles, gay society and extravagant expectations.

THE HOUR OF AMUSEMENT.

That children should enjoy seasons of rational recreation no one ought to doubt. They are so constituted as to require it. The confinement of labor study, or even of engagements which combine pleasure with mental or physical exertion, ought not to be continued, without frequent seasons of relaxation; or as the child would say, without having "a good time to play." The health, strength, symmetry, and energy of physical frame, require it. It is the time of rapid growth. Every limb, muscle and pore, should receive its full share of healthful action. It often happens, that through ignorance, or inattention to the demands of nature, the health is impaired, the natural flow of animal spirits is checked, and the mind injured. Parents and guardians are guilty in this respect, when they imagine their training is the most skillful. Perhaps the following incident will serve to illustrate our meaning.

While Mrs. G. was sitting in her parlor, in the early part of the summer, little Lucy, her daughter, came running in from her school in high spirits, and much out of breath. She laid her books away neatly upon the shelf, and then with a smiling countenance, turned to her mother and said, "Mother, may I go out in the yard to play a little while with Mary?" "No, my child, I shall not permit you to go one step," said the mother, with much sternness. Lucy's countenance changed, and sadness came over her features, as she took into the chair standing behind her mother. Mary, who lived in the next door, hearing this, immediately left the entry almost as much depressed at the unexpected answer. After a few moments' pause, Lucy began to walk about the room where the air was more confined than the school room which she had left. She took up her hoop and stick and seemed at a loss how to amuse herself. Her mother seeing this, said, "Lucy, you may go into the yard and drive your hoop by yourself." But this seemed too solitary a limit when her yard was not ten feet square. She remained standing with her hoop, when her mother added, "If you don't like that, take your work and sit down with me." I have seldom felt more sympathy for a child than in this case. A prisoner just released from three hours confinement in the school room, where she had been applying her mind to study, came flying home rejoicing in her liberty, and anticipating an hour's recreation with her school mate; and then she was told to sit down to work, if she would not force herself away alone to amuse herself under restrictions which render even solitary amusement undesirable. The effects of such treatment were seen in a pale countenance, feeble frame, and in a nervous uneasiness. The health of that child required exercise in the open air, and in company with others, to keep alive the social feelings, and to give healthy action to the animal spirits. And who has been long confined to books in a noisy school room, does not know that the mind needs relaxation. Could that child's mind be vigirous for study the next day without it? Did that mother consider that she was injuring her beloved daughter by her unnatural restrictions? How often do parents forget that they were once children, and eagerly sought those innocent amusements which they now deny their children. *S. S. Treasury.*

Evening before Wedding.—"I will tell you," continued the aunt to Louisa, "two things which I have fully proved. The first will go far towards preventing the possibility of any discord after marriage; the second is the best and surest preservative of feminine character."

"Tell me!" said Louisa anxiously.

"The first is this: demand of your bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremoney is over, a solemn vow, and promise also yourself, never, even in jest, to dispute, or express any disagreement. I tell you never! for what begins in mere bantering, will lead to serious earnest. Avoid expressing any irritation at one another's words. Mutual forbearance is the secret of domestic happiness. If you have erred, confess it freely, even if confession costs you some tears. Farther, promise faithfully and solemnly, never, upon any pretext or excuse, to have any secrets or concealments from each other; but to keep your private affairs from father, mother, brother, sister, relations and the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted to your confidence, becomes a party to stand between you. They will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this, and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect confidence, that union, which will indeed make you as one. O, if the newly married would but practice this spring of connubial peace, how many unions would be happy, which are now miserable.

Knickerbocker.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

The New York Mercury contains, from week to week, off-hand sketches of distinguished men in Congress. In one of the recent numbers is the following portrait of Mr. Graham, the Senator from this state. If the writer paints all his characters with equal fidelity and truth, he possesses a rare and happy talent.

"Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of N. C.—This Senator is the brother of James Graham, who has long represented the "Buncombe" district in the popular branch of Congress, and has a number of years been an active politician. Previous to his elevation to the high position he now occupies, he was elected to the state Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the lower house. He is in the prime of life, of medium size, light hair and complexion, blue eyes, very expressive—handsome forehead, high and arched. His features are of the Grecian cast, and the expression of his face is strikingly agreeable and intelligent. According to all physiological rules, he must be a man possessing a good deal more than common intellectual qualifications. He is exceedingly modest in his demeanor, pleasant in his private intercourse, happy in his disposition, and enticing in his manners. He is very studious, and enjoys a very high legal reputation; is conversant with constitutional law, and has a clear, sound and philosophical mind. There is nothing about him of a doubtful character—rather avoids than seeks applause—and every movement he makes is founded upon a substantial basis. As a Senator, he will, I imagine, be found more useful in the committee rooms than in debate, though there is no reason why he should not take an active part in discussion; for he has a good voice and a pleasing delivery; and what is better than all, a logical mind highly cultivated. Let him be where he may, he will be always sure to command profound respect, both for the beauty of his intellect, and the excellency of his heart."

Gen Harrison's Funeral.—As the chief argument of Loco Focoism against the Whigs, and the one most relied on as an "electioneering weapon," seems to be, the amount expended in giving a decent burial to the President of the United States, it is as well perhaps to mention a fact just communicated to us. We premise, however, that when Mr. Haywood, in the late Convention, moved to expunge that part of the reported Address which alludes to the funeral expenses of Gen. Harrison, the motion was strenuously resisted by Mr. Hybart, who contended that it was not so much the amount expended that he considered objectionable, as it was the establishment of the principle, that the money of the people may be used for such a purpose without law or precedent to sanction it. Well now, it turns out, that on the 13th of May, 1800, Congress made an appropriation of $3,200 for doing honor to the memory of Gen. Washington, although he had gone out of office and died not at the Capitol but at home! A very interesting and detailed account of the ceremonies performed on the occasion, may be found in Marshall's life of that illustrious man. What will these sticklers for law and precedent, say now? *Raleigh Reg.*

Ejectment.—A landlord in Baltimore wishing to get rid of a tenant who did not pay his rent, undertook to smoke him out. He closed the top of the chimney, and the smoke of course soon filled the apartments. The family had to escape as speedily as possible to avoid suffocation. The tenant prosecuted the landlord for trespass and recovered $15 and costs.

The Locofoco members of the Kentucky Legislature, together with many citizens of the same party from the neighborhood, held a meeting in Frankfort on the 8th instant, and nominated Col. R. M. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency.

A Sensible Remark.—Mr. Arnold of Tenn., made a very good remark, in vindication of the One Hour Rule, a few days ago—A man of sense, he said, did not require more than an hour to discuss any subject, and even one hour was too long to listen to a fool. *Virginian.*

NEW YORK LYCEUM.

"RUSSIA"—BY HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG.

A large and fashionable audience was assembled at the Tabernacle last evening, to listen to the Lecture of Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, on Russia. Mr. Cambreleng having had an opportunity to personally examine the peculiarities and condition of that empire, the habits, customs, &c. of its people, a highly attractive lecture was anticipated; but truth obliges us to say that the audience were much disappointed. In a brief address, hardly occupying three quarters of an hour, the lecturer confined himself to a running notice of a few prominent features in the condition of the empire, such as may be found in every book which treats of its history; and although the lecture was well enough in its style and was clothed in sounding language, it lacked that raciness and vivacity of incident and detail which constitutes the charm of lectures of this class. We annex a summary of the address:

In giving a few of his recollections of the country, the lecturer said he trusted he should not follow the example of too many travellers in this as well as our own country, and repay hospitality with abuse. There are many reasons, he said, why there should be a kindly feeling of sympathy between Russia and this country, widely different as are their forms of government, and the character of their people. Within the last centuary both have risen to their present greatness and high standing among the nations of the earth, and from the fact of their rapid and gigantic growth, they have both been subjected to much misrepresentation and abuse from the press of older nations, whom we are fast leaving in the rear in the onward march of empire and of power.

The lecturer then spoke of St. Petersburg, of its vast extent and immense population. New Yorkers, he said, might feel somewhat jealous that she had so far outstripped our own city in her growth and population; but before the close of another century, he thought New York would leave the capital of the Russias in the rear as it regards population. But in reference to architecture, in the splendor and extent of her public edifices, we cannot hope to equal her. Of these, the lecturer spoke in glowing terms, and drew a graphic picture of their magnificence and classic beauty. Most travellers, he said, visit St. Petersburg in the summer, when it is almost deserted, the Emperor and nobility then retiring to their estates in the country. But in the winter St. Petersburg presents an aspect of great life and bustle. It is then, in addition to the busy hum of commerce, and the streets filled with visitants from every portion of the world, that we see the glittering splendor of the court, the gorgeous rites of the national church, and the oriental magnificence of the Emperor's winter palace.

The lecturer then passed on to speak of Moscow—its massive splendor, its gorgeous magnificence, and the glorious associations connected with its history, from the time of its foundation until it became the grave of Napoleon's ambition.

The character of the mass of the Russian population—its serfs—was briefly spoken of, and although they were to be regarded, he said, as sunk in ignorance and degradation, patriotism and love of country was strikingly manifested among them; and even among the lowest classes of the population there had been instances of high attainments in the arts and sciences.

The laws promulgated by the Emperor, he said, were calculated to elevate the character and condition of the Russian serf, and although they were often violated by the nobility, the Emperor, despotic and tyrannical as he is represented abroad, is regarded by the millions at home in the light of a parent and a benefactor. The lecturer spoke in high terms of the character of the Emperor, and his disposition and efforts to meliorate the character of his people, in which he had done more than all his predecessors combined. True, in this he had to encounter the opposition of the nobles, who regarded every advancement of the serf in civilization as an encroachment upon their own power. But the Emperor, he said, understands his position well. He sees himself surrounded by a powerful and haughty noblesse, hardly brooking the slightest control—he remembers how often treason has raised its head among them—he remembers, too, the stormy day of his own coronation—and he perseveres in his designs uninfluenced by their opposition, conscious of his own power and resources.

The military despotism of the empire was briefly spoken of, and the corruptions which unavoidably resulted from the commitment of unrestrained power to so many hands.

The debt of Russia, he said, was upwards of three hundred millions of dollars. The annual expenditure and revenue were about one hundred millions of dollars each. The entire cost of supporting the army was about thirty millions of dollars. This, for such an immense body of men, might appear a small sum, but it arose from the peculiar structure of the Government—its great monopoly of mining, manufacturing and trade. The first bank was established by Catharine in 1768. Paper to the amount of seventy millions of roubles was issued, and a pledge was given that it should never exceed one hundred millions. But in 1840 the amount issued was upwards of five hundred millions. The Imperial Bank of Commerce was established by Alexander.

The remaining portion of the lecture was occupied with a few general remarks upon the military power and resources of the Russian empire, and the character and discipline the Russian army had gradually acquired in the successive contests in which the empire had been engaged.

N. Y. Express.

HARD TIMES.—These words are in the mouth of almost every person who is old enough to talk of the times. They are adopted as the language of complaint or apology by the great majority of those who are in any kind of trouble in relation to their business or means of subsistence, and form, with some, the plea of indolence or parsimony. But it should be remembered that there are certain standing facts, in the face of which few can with justice continue to attribute any great portion of their *real* troubles to the *hard times*. It is yet true in our country that the industrious prudent man will not suffer want. Where health is enjoyed, there is no excuse for miserable poverty. The earth produces her fruits from year to year as freely as ever; the materials of mechanical industry are abundant, and the wants of our race are not essentially changed, and our government does not (at least in comparison with many others) place the few in a situation to consume the earnings of the multitude. The grand sources of human enjoyment are neither inaccessible nor exhausted. If our countrymen will cheerfully recognize and submit to the great law of our existence in this world—that man must support himself by labor, and if they will abandon a life of speculation and the various modes, both reputable and disreputable, of gambling, they will find that the great promise of which the rainbow is the seal is ever made good, and that the ordinances of the Creator still point out the path to happiness.

Glory in Prospect.—A writter in the New Orleans Bulletin proposes to take Mexico in revenge for the capture of the Santa Fe expedition. He says:

"There are twenty thousand men in the valley of the Mississippi, who would start at the sound of the drum, and neither give sleep to their eyes, nor slumber to their eyelids, till they knelt at the God of Battles in the Temples of the Montezumas. For one would willingly lead where any one dares follow; and I call upon General Combs of Kentucky, whose son was in the expedition, and the friends of Kendall, of the Picayune, to rally around the standard of freedom and come to the rescue. Before an August sun shall gild the towers of the ancient city of Anahuac, we will give "civil and religious liberty" to a suffering and oppressed people, and expel every tyrant from the soil."

An Eccentric Old Maid.—Miss Sarah Bedwell, spinster, at Woodbridge, died on the fifteenth ultimo, aged ninety. She was formerly housekeeper to Mrs. Doughty, and her penurious habits had accumulated considerable property. In a tin canister were found more than 70 sovereigns, cash in the Bank, and mortgages amounting to about £15,000. She had in her possession 75chemises, 30 bonnets, 25 silk gowns, four dozen damask table-cloths, and a chest of bed clothes; and yet she expired covered with merely a piece of old carpet without a nightcap, and covered with vermin.

Ipswich Examiner.

Education.—Agreeably to the census of 1840, Virginia has the greatest number of persons over twenty-one years old, who can neither read nor write, of any State in the Union. The whole number of such being fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven! Tennessee is next—her number over twenty-one who cannot read or write is fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty one! In these States, the proportion of uneducated persons to entire population is as one to twelve—in North Carolina the proportion is as one to nine—showing that popular education is at a lower ebb in this State than in any other in the Union!

Extravagance in fine clothing is often a recommendation to the eye—but not to the understanding of men. Dr. Franklin we think it is, who says, "A fine coat frequently covers intolerable ignorance, but never conceals it." *North Amer.*

Humility learns lessons through itself, while it never scorns instructions from others. Those who are always finding fault with mankind are generally most in fault themselves. The reason is, they read the world from the mirror of their own mind. *Ibid.*

The patriotism of a nation consists in love and attachment to her laws and institutions. When these die, patriotism dies.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the S. Carolina Temperance Advocate.

ON MAKING AND APPLYING MANURES.

FROM THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENDLETON.

On the subject of "making and applying manures," your committee are aware that they will, in all probability, fail to advance a single original idea. For on that subject, we have already had "line upon line, and precept upon precept," "here a little and there a good deal." But as we are only required to give our own experience in the matter, that member of your committee, on whom the task has devolved, ventures on it with much diffidence; for although he has had some experience in the business, having made and applied manure more or less, for the last fifteen years, he is not aware that he has done any thing more than has been done by many others in our district. He has appropriated all the means in his reach, such as have been recommended from time to time, by such agricultural works as he has read. He has tried corn stalks, wheat, and other kinds of straws, leaves, weeds, cotton stalks, &c. And gives a decided preference to the former. Straw is believed to be next best; and leaves of less value than either.

Believing as he did, however, previous to reading Col. Ruffin's valuable "Essay on Calcarious Manures," that putrescent manure, applied in large quantities, was all that our lands required to render them as rich and productive as was possible to make them; and consequently wishing to retain all the vegetable offal on the land that had produced it, he was in the habit of using more leaves as litter for his cattle pens, than of either corn stalks or straw, which (latter) was fed to his cattle, or used in littering stables or hog pens. Indeed, he believes he has used more leaves than was profitable in that way. For a certain quantity, in proportion to the number of cattle to be penned on them, may be, (in the absence of a sufficiency of the other articles named,) advantageously used; but if we exceed that quantity that is absolutely necessary to mix with, and absorb all the manure of the cattle, it will be a loss of labor, or labor badly applied, and we should save much in hauling them immediately to our fields, and spreading them on the surface to decay there, or to be ploughed in with wheat or other small grain. Besides having ourself experienced their good effects when thus applied, we are sustained in this opinion by the high authority of the editor of the Farmer's Register. In a late volume of the Register, in a long article on the most profitable, or economical application of leaves for manure, he comes to the conclusion that casting them directly to the fields and spreading them, is the most economical application of them; that they are (especially pine leaves) decidedly beneficial when spread on wheat *before*, or perhaps shortly *after* its coming up. (I make this statement from memory, as the work is not before me.

Our recent practice has been, to use leaves *only* to make up any deficiency of the other articles, including rotten stalks, when they are so large as to require removing out of the way of the succeeding crop, which crop, we will here remark, has been, for the last few years, principally *wheat*, which succeeds admirably after cotton! At least, we think, twenty-five per cent. better than after corn.

On a small farm, on which one of your Committee resides; and on which he works but one constant hand, keeps two horses, a yoke of oxen, and through the winter, but two milk cows; he has made in the course of the last winter *one hundred* heavy cart-loads of manure. This was done by hauling in all the corn stalks that grew on about fifteen acres of land, and spreading them, (reserving enough to litter his stables through the winter,) with leaves, the scrapings from fence-corners, the wood piles, and from about the ash hoppers, in alternate layers over his lot; on which, (except at night, and in bad weather, when they are housed,) his cattle were allowed to run at all times till turned out in the spring.

As soon as his corn was planted in the spring, his stables and cow houses, (which had been kept well littered with the reserved stalks,) were cleaned out, and the contents spread evenly over the lot; and then, as soon as possible, taken up and put into large pens; beginning on one side of the lot, and taking all clean as we went, which mixed the whole well together in the pens. In this state it was left till the corn was up, and run once round with the plough. We then commenced carting it out; and deposited a shovel full on each side of the hill, in the recently opened furrows, taking care to cover up every morning what had been put out the previous day, by running another furrow on each side, throwing to the corn. The first furrow was thrown from it. This mode of applying manure is probably new to many, and has been adopted by the writer of this report, in his (in this section) peculiar manner of cultivating the corn crop.

In the application of manure, we have practiced more or less, most of the many modes recommended by writers, and after trying all, are *decidedly* of the opinion, that by spreading the manure on the *surface* around the corn, (to be covered by the first working,) we derive *more* benefit from it, than in any other manner of applying it. We have never tried it on cotton, though we are informed it is not uncommon in some of the cotton growing districts, to apply the rotting cotton seed in that way, nor do we apply manure of any kind (except cotton seed,) strictly to the wheat crop. We are aware, that to such persons as believe in the evaporation of the strength of the manure, when exposed to the action of the sun and atmosphere; or in other words, in the "air committing pitch or grand larceny on the earth;" the above declaration of our opinion, will be somewhat startling. It would have been so to us, a few years since. But we must confess, we are rather at *this time* Anti Arator on this subject, and we happen to have at hand good authority to "back" us in our position. See Farmers Register, vol. 2d, page 613. In an article over the signature of J. M. G., (our old friend James M. Garnett, we presume,) the matter seems to us to be clearly set at rest. After commenting at some length on a former article signed J. B. the writer takes up the subject of the application of manure—but we beg leave to give his own words. In part he says: "Now, if the admirable rule "follow nature," is to be any guide for us in improving our lands by manure, how is this to be done? Is it by applying them to the surface, or burying them below it?" The answer to these questions, if candidly given, would end the controversy forever. But it will be said, perhaps, by some who loat he the trouble of studying any thing thoroughly, "this is all *theory!* What says *practice?*" Let us try then, whether their great oracle *practice*, (great I admit it to be, when truly scientific,) affords no testimony conclusively favorable to the opinion which I have ventured to advance. I myself can testify to four different experiments, made with great accuracy, upon cowpens, alternately ploughed up on removal, and left unploughed, having been made and left from the earliest period in the spring at which cattle are penned, to the latest time in the fall. The pens were regularly removed once a fortnight—the size of each pen was exactly the same, as was also the average number of cattle, during each fortnight, without any variation worth noticing. In every case, without a solitary exception, a purblind man might have seen the difference, most distinctly marked, in favor, not only of the corn crop, but of the wheat crop also, which immediately followed. The rationale of these facts I have already attempted to explain; and if such explanation be deemed satisfactory, your correspondent J. B., I hope, will admit them to be *truths also*. Experiments precisely similar, and with the same result, have been stated to me by not less than ten or fifteen gentlemen of unquestionable veracity—so that I, at least, no longer entertain a shadow of doubt, as to the best management of the manure from spring, summer, and fall cowpens. If ploughed in, the soluable parts very soon unite with the subjacent stratum of earth, at a depth too great for such fibrous rooted plants as form the chief of our staple crops, to derive much, if any benefit from them; while such portions as have a stronger chemical affinity to the atmosphere, invariably find their way to it, although somewhat more slowly perhaps, than if left on the surface. To suppose it possible for gaseous substances to be confined below the surface of the earth, at any depth to which manure is ever buried—unless indeed, they were hermetically sealed up in vessels of glass, stone, or metal, seems to me a supposition that would never enter any man's head who had the least knowledge of the simplest principles of chemistry. When manure is spread on the surface, as nature spreads all her fertilizing substances, the parts of it which naturally have a greater tendency to unite with the earth than with the atmosphere, will certainly do so immediately after the rains and dews dissolve them; and that too, to the average depth best suited to a great majority of the plants to be nourished by them. * * * *

"If hearsay testimony were admissible, I could adduce much in which I myself entirely confide, to prove that surface application is best, even for coarse farm-pen manure. But unfortunately, I have personal knowledge of only *one case*, which having happened on my own farm, where all the circumstances occurred under my own eye, I will venture to state. In regard to the result, there could not possibly be any mistake; neither was there any in the facts which I shall detail. If my hypotheses be deemed insufficient to explain the whole, both as to cause and effect, I invite J. B., or any other of your numerous contributors, to try his hand at expounding.

The case to which I allude, was the following. Some years ago, I had spread and ploughed under, (according to Col. Taylor's plan,) as much of my farm-pen manure, as I supposed would suffice for that part of corn land—previously ploughed up in beds to be reversed, which I had allotted to receive it. The pens, however, produced more than I expected. This I had spread on the adjoining corn-ground, which had been planted, but was not up. There it remained for some weeks, until the corn received its first working, and then was not buried so deep as the other manure ploughed under before the corn was thus planted. The quantity of the surface-spread manure per acre, was as nearly equal as the eye could make it, to that which had been ploughed under—for I had no idea at the time, of making an experiment, to favor a preconceived opinion, and of course, did not attempt, as most men are apt to do under similar circumstances, so to manage the trials as to suit that opinion. Indeed, my belief (adopted merely from faith in other) then was, that it was best to turn in all kinds of manure. The result of this accidental experiment was, that the corn upon the land whereon the manure was applied to the surface, not only maintained the start which its being first up gave it, but manifestly increased that superiority in a ratio considerably exceeding the difference which that circumstance alone could create, and at last produce much more in proportion. The excess was too plain to require accurate measuring to ascertain it; and having no idea at the time of publishing the experiment, the usual measurement with a tub was not made."

The writer of this report will further state, that in an experiment made by himself in the spring of 1838, he had all his manure of every description on hand, (including all the ashes that could be found on the farm,) put up in pens of ten rails in circumference, and as much as six feet in heighth. It was spread in alternate layers, in thickness proportioned to the quantity, (as near as could be guessed,) of each kind; and so as always to have the weak and strong manure in immediate contact. This was done before, and about the time, he commenced planting corn. And as soon after the corn was up as convenient—and before giving it the first working—the manure was taken out and spread in suitable quantities, (according to the strength of the land,) on the top of the hill, directly around the corn. In breaking the pens, they were taken down on the side we commenced hauling from; and by striking down from top to bottom of the pile, each cart load contained a part of every layer. This made a complete mixture of the whole—and with the former absorption of the weak from the strong layers, (resting on each other,) rendered the whole mass uniform in strength. And he is *most confident*, (although we had a very dry season,) he never was so fully remunerated for his labor, in applying manure in any other manner; except, perhaps, on a small scale where he has covered the entire surface with stable manure.

We might adduce further evidence in favor of the surface application of manure, but presume enough has been said; as most persons may, in all probability, choose to make small experiments to satisfy themselves, before adopting our practice in full.

But after all that can be said on the subject of making and applying putrescent manures on a large scale—and especially, without the additional means of rendering our lands permanently rich and productive, (I mean *marl* and *lime* in its various forms, which I presume we have not, to any great extent, in the up country—but which abound in great abundance in the lower part of the State, without seeming to attract that attention it so much merits,) it is much to be regretted, that, by most persons, it is regarded as an up hill, laborious, and discouraging business; resolving them to cut down their wood lands, and to turn out their old fields. And finally, when all come to be old fields—to abandon the whole and flee to the west.

We have now, however, abundant cause to congratulate ourselves, and the whole agricultural community, on the facility with which we may apply putrescent vegetable manure to our land; and which has heretofore, been considered a Herculean task—simply, by the turning under of *green crops.** In this business, which is the work of a child, when compared with the former practice of manuring, we think there can be no bounds to our profitable exertions. And with a plentiful application of those means, combined with a due proportion of the *lime* and *marl*, that our low-country friends have at hand, they, surely, may be doubly blessed.

On this subject, much has been written of late, in our agricultural papers—the main spring to our future greatness; and as they are now in the reach of almost every one, we deem it unnecessary to make any quotations, as our report has already been drawn out to a much greater length than was at first intended.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

R. F. Simpson,
Geo. Seaborn,
William Steel,
} Committee.

* It is believed that the cow-pea and probably, rye, oats and buck wheat, when turned in whilst in bloom, will do for the South, what red clover has already done for the Northern and Western States.

Since writing the above, we have seen a statement in the Farmers' Register, by Gen Thomas Emory, of some experiments having been made in turning under (in one or more instances)—and in rolling down to rot on the surface (of others) of the oat crop—all going to strengthen our belief in the propriety of the surface application of manure. And if the above named green crops are *turned under at all* we believe it should be immediately preceding the sowing or planting the succeeding crop.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE LOCO FOCO CONVENTION.

We have read the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Convention, and a more reckless effusion of demagogism and mendacity we have seldom seen. As specimens, in addition to the parts exposed by the Register, we may qnote the following:—

"The largest outlays of Mr. *Van Buren's* administration never came up to thirty-two millions, which President *Tyler* states in his annual message are the present expenses."

How utterly false this statement is, may be seen by any one who will take the trouble to refer to an official report made to Congress on the 4th of May 1840, by T. L. Smith, Mr. Van Buren's Register of the Treasury, who states the aggregate expenditures of all kinds in 1837, the first year of Van Buren's reign, at $37,965,037 15; of 1838, the second year, at $39,455,438 35. Of 1839, the third year, at $37,129,396 80. And yet, the Convention has deliberately attempted to impose upon the people by asserting that the expenditures of Van Buren's administration never came up to thirty-two millions!

The charge against the Whigs made by the preamble is, that the present expenditures of the government are thirty-two millions. It is true that it is so stated in Mr. Tyler's Message; but it is equally true that of this amount $5,628,075 72, was for the payment of the debt, in the shape of Treasury Notes, created by Van Buren's administration, and is not therefore properly chargeable as expenditures. This leaves the actual expenditure of the year 1841, $26,396,994 98. But it is right to apply the same rule to the benefit of Van Buren. We find therefore, by the same report of Mr. Smith, that in 1837, the actual expenditures, "independent of payments on account of public debt," were $37,243,214 24. In 1838, $33,849,718 08. In 1839, $25,982,797 75. What the amount was in 1840, we have not the means at hand at this moment to say. But, in 1841, "independent of the payments on account of public debt," it was only $26,396,994 98,—an amount, we admit, too large; but it should be recollected that nearly the whole of it was appropriated by the Van Buren Congress which expired on the 4th of March last, and was approved by Van Buren himself. The appropriations at that session amounted to $23,191,856 91. It should also be recollected, that the expenses of taking the Census, amounting to $626,527 83, which should have been paid in 1840, were postponed till 1841, (greatly to the injury of the Deputy Marshals,) probably for the very purpose of swelling the expenditures of 1841. It should also be recollected, that another half million, ($497,657,) was required to be appropriated from the Treasury, at the Extra Session, to pay the debts with which Van Buren had left the Post Office Department embarrassed.

But enough of this. Let us make another extract from the preamble:—

"With a country as beautiful and bounteous as any that the smile of Heaven ever blessed—with a nation of freemen as its inhabitants—at a period of profound quiet—when neither war nor famine have desolated the one or destroyed the energies of the other, we find the resources of the country cannot be made by its rulers to yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses."

It might have suggested itself to the writer of the preamble, that in this denunciation of those who "could not make the resources of the country yield a revenue sufficient for its expenses," he was striking a hard blow at his friend Van Buren. When he came into power he found money in the Treasury, he also withheld the 4th instalment of the Surplus Revenue, which had been pledged to the States, amounting to about nine millions, and he left about seven millions of Treasury notes, besides other debts, unpaid, when he went out of office, making altogether some twenty or thirty millions expended by him over and above what "the resources of the country yielded."

We might go on with such extracts, but our space is exhausted. Enough is given to show the utter worthlessness of such testimony as this preamble furnishes. It is worthy of its originator, *Col. Morus Multicaulis* Wheeler.

THE TARIFF.

Extract from a speech of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, lately delivered in the House of Representatives.

In theory the doctrine of free trade was, he confessed, very imposing. And if theory and philosophy had the remodelling of all the States and Governments of the world; if a political economist were set up by common consent as judge over all the earth; if all national antipathies and enmities and prejudices could be softened down by the mere force of reason, then indeed it might do to adopt the maxim that industry and capital must be let alone—that capital would find out such investment as was most profitable, and industry would discover that application of its powers which was most productive, and legislation might look on with folded hands and admire the free working of the system. Yes, it would be a beautiful spectacle; we should have a perfect Utopia of a world. True, one nation would still be richer than another, from mere natural advantages of position, of extent, of climate, and of soil. But, alas! political economists were unable thus to arrange things. No mere theorist was set up as umpire to settle all questions among the nations. Nations, ever since their existence, had been contending, struggling for pre-eminence, and they were at it still. If we went to the English authors, they would inculcate upon us the fair and beautiful doctrines of free trade, and to hear them one would suppose that no other policy had ever been thought of in Britain. But, when we looked at the actual policy of England, did we find free trade? Did England leave capital and industry to seek their own channels and find their investment? How had that empire attained to her present vast height of prosperity and power? By giving every practicable protection and encouragement to the industry of her people; by attracting and domesticating to her utmost ability the manufactures of the whole world. No sooner did a new branch of manufacture arise up in any part of Europe, than England tempted those who practised it, by protective duties, by bounties, by personal rewards, by every seductive means within her reach, to settle in England. And no sooner was the exotic planted on her shores than it was sure to receive the fostering parental care of government till it had struck its roots firmly into the soil, and assumed a free luxuriant growth; and by this policy, steadily pursued, she had risen to her present national strength and greatness.

But we were exhorted to throw open our ports to all the world; we were to welcome the products of every foreign nation, to receive all they chose to send, while at the same time they excluded, with watchful, unsleeping jealousy, every one of our products whenever they had any similar ones of their own to foster. This was a pretty system of *free trade!* America has a staple, for example, which she would exchange with Great Britain for British manufactures; but Britain hermetically seals her port against it, and we are still to go and buy of her, and call it "*free trade.*" The theory of these political philosophers might come nearer the truth had all nations, in the race of commercial rivalry, started at once; but when we entered on the course, we found Great Britain, with a capital the growth of centuries, guarding her own manufactures by every possible legislative device, strengthening the arm of her power at home, and covering her domestic labor by the strong arm of Government, in every case where it could come in competition with that of foreigners engaged in the same occupations. Under such circumstances, would gentlemen preach to us the theories of free trade! It was vain to say that capital and industry would ever flow into the channels of manufacturing production of themselves, unaided by the protection of legislation; with governmental protection in their incipient stages, manufactures never could exist. Our soil might be fully opened and cultivated, and a large redundant population might grow up upon our soil; yet these extra hands never could become manufacturers unless under the safeguard of legal protection. And why? Because the moment they could commence any branch of domestic manufacture, the foreign capitalist, whose capital was invested in that manufacture, and who had heretofore supplied our own market, would put forth his whole strength to crush the infant rival, and crushed it must be, unless the arm of Government intervened to shield it. The natural resources of the United States were almost boundless; they had, indeed, just begun to be explored. Extending through a range of every climate, our country presented every variety of soil and situation; our mountains were richly stored with the most valuable minerals; our valleys and our plains covered with every plant pleasant to the eye or good for food; staple products of the highest commercial importance abound on every side; yet, strange to tell, with a land like this in our possession, and a population increasing beyond all example foreigners could come to our shores, take from us the raw material, carry it across the ocean, manufacture it into a thousand useful forms, derive all the profit of such manufacture, and return it to us without taking scarcely any thing of ours in return.

Mr. M. wanted to see an end to such a state of things; he wanted to see the day when, under the protecting arm of the Government, extended over every branch of our own domestic industry, (and here he knew the danger of running his head against the "compromise act,") all that could be produced to meet the wants of this nation should be produced *here*—upon her own soil. The home market was he best of all markets. When we bartered with foreigners, a portion of the profit, perhaps the larger portion, went into the pocket of the foreigner. But if we trade with our own people, the profit was *American*, all round. If we traded with an Englishman, half the profit went to England, but when a man of the South traded with his brother in New England, America got the whole—double the amount was made and saved to the nation.

Ay, but how would all this interfere with the compromise act? And what was the compromise act? It was a law passed in 1833, fixing a uniform duty of twenty per cent. on all imports after a certain day, but very generously leaving it in the power of Congress to fix the rate higher or lower, if the necessities of the Government should require or permit, according to the excess or the depletion of the Treasury. Why so much sensibility was exhibited in connexion with this law Mr. M. had never been able to understand. For his own part, even if the law had contained no such saving clause, no such reserve of power to the Government to vary the rate of duty, he should deny its authority *in toto* as a rule to bind the legislation of Congress. He denied the power of any one Congress to clothe a law of its enactment with a constitutional sanction and sacredness for all future time. As a temporary expedient,—as a means of soothing and allaying political and sectional exasperation, it might be all very well; it might even have been wise for the time then present. South Carolina held toward the General Government an attitude almost of open hostility; and the Executive of that day—than whom in popularity and in power, there never had lived a greater upon earth—had put his hand upon his sword, and threatened to turn its edge upon the South. Great men, on either side, were identified with the controversy, and its progress had involved the whole country in a state of high and alarming exasperation. It was feared by good and wise men that the peace of the Union might be endangered; and under such anomalous juncture of circumstances this compromise bill became a law. As a measure of conciliation it was a preventative of evil, [illegible] considering the times. But, [illegible] this day, in 1842, and till [illegible] law passed in 1833 has power to bind this Government to all eternity, as a compact—as an organic, fundamental law—was to advance a proposition to which Mr. M. never would yield his assent. He never would recognise the power of that act so to bind the Congress of the United States, according to the fluctuations of circumstances, of policy—yea, even of public opinion alone—that law was repealable—the power of Congress to repeal it was indispensable.

Mr. M. did not say that he was in favor of laying duties beyond the amount required for revenue, for the mere purpose of protection. The propriety of that was a debatable question; and much might be said, and had been said, on both sides. The power to regulate commerce had been absolutely and conditionally confided to the general Government. And when we would inquire what commerce was, we must refer to the universal sentiments of the nations of the earth.

And why grant a power to "regulate" it? The history of the world would prove that the most arduous struggles had in all ages taken place in reference to it, and that the sword had often been drawn to settle the controversy. The framers of the Constitution were well acquainted with the history of the past; and when preparing a frame of organic law for this young, this nascent nation—for a free people, a people of vast commercial resources—the long vista of grandeur, power and wealth, the fruit of successful industry, rose before their view, and with a wise forecast they inserted this provision as a means of arming the Government with power to resist the attacks of foreign rivalry; and the Government must have been powerless without it. But for this, and Great Britain would at this day be the regulator of the commerce of this nation. Nothing could have prevented or resisted it. And thus, the most important of all our great national interests would have been in the hands, and subject to the will and pleasure, of a foreign Government.

* * * * *

Oh! (exclaimed Mr. M.) if I should live to see the day when all things that are needed for human use and comfort shall be produced, and bought, and sold, within these United States—when all our mines shall have been opened, all our rich mountains explored and covered with sheep-walks for the use of our own manufacturing establishments—when every American citizen, let him eat, and wear, and consume, and use whatever he desires to make him happy, shall find it here—here, upon our own soil, within our own boundary! Then, though the wrath of God should be let loose upon the nations of the old world—though Europe should reel and tremble beneath its blows, and Britain's fast anchored isle should go down, and sink in the mighty deep, and we remain as unmoved, so self-supplied, as not to feel the loss—this would be, to me, the very realization of American independence and prosperity. But this country is not and never can be truly independent, so long as our own labor and our own capital are left unprotected. Never, so long as it is the darling object of our own Government to crush the industry and dash down all the enterprise of those it should protect and foster.

If to hold that, is advocating a protective tariff—I can't help it; no—I can't help it. If I am a sinner, I am at least a bold sinner. If to feel the glow of one common nation in my bosom—if to hold that the man who resides at the extreme North is as much my brother as the cotton planter of Georgia—if this is hostility to the South, then I am her enemy.

But, as to *Southern rights*, let no man lay his hands upon them. My observation in life has taught me to believe that in all domestic quarrels there are usually faults on both sides. And I will say to my Northern friends, why be eternally striking at that sore which, God knows, is sore enough without blows from you? Why keep up this eternal turmoil and excitement about abolition? Why this constant determination to disturb and meddle with us in our domestic concerns? I can conceive of no better reasons for it than the man gave for beating his wife—"because I am able to do it." It was dangerous, he knew, to attempt to prophecy, but this he would venture to predict; if ever this gorgeous, this temple to human freedom, should be pulled down, or consumed, that was the thing that would do it.

When Americans spoke of dissolving the Union, they spoke of what they should not—the idea was unmeanable. The Greek legislator gave it as a reason for providing no punishment for parricide, that such a crime ought never to be mentioned.

Horrors of Passionate Anger.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that a man named Durham has been committed to jail in Mercer co N. J. for killing his wife in a quarrel as to the mode in which tea should be made, "he insisting upon its being made as his mother made it, and she refusing to mingle it any other way than as *her* mother taught her. Becoming excited, he struck her with his fist, and knocked her down. Her head struck against something hard, and her skull was fractured. She lingered in distress about ten days. The husband communicated the facts to no one; but some neighbors visiting the house found her deranged, hiding herself under the bed, with her head very much swollen. Her death, it is alleged, might have been prevented by proper treatment."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, February 3.

The editor of the Standard appears to have got himself into a tight place, and like most persons in similar positions, makes up his argument by calling names. "You are a Hartford Convention Federalist," quoth he of the Standard. Well, we suppose this does us about as much harm as Jack did to his brother Jim when he made mouths at him. But we should like to see the Standard's explanation of the term he makes use of. We once asked the question of his "illustrious predecessor," on a similar occasion; but he was as dumb as an oyster. If we look into the Dictionary, we find the word FEDERAL explained as "pertaining to a league or contract;" "consisting in a contract between parties;" "founded on alliance by contract or mutual agreement."

Hence it is that the Constitution of the United States is called "the *Federal* Constitution." And hence, too, is derived the American word FEDERALIST, explained in the Dictionary as "an appellation given to the friends of the constitution of the United States, at its formation and adoption, and to the political party which favored the administration of President Washington." It was in this sense that the word was used by Mr. Jefferson in his inaugural address, when he said, "We are all Federalists, we are all Republicans." And in this sense of the word we are content to subscribe our faith, as indicated by our motto: "Union, the Constitution, and the Laws." What the Standard means by "*Hartford Convention* Federalist," or how he applies the term to us, we do not know; we have never yet undertaken to defend the Hartford Convention, and shall not, until we know more about it. If the report of some be correct, it partook too much of the complexion of the Nullifiers' Convention of South-Carolina.

But the Standard not only puts us down as a Federalist—a *Hartford Convention* Federalist—but he claims for himself always to have been "a Democrat of the Jeffersonian School." This is, indeed, farcical, and shows that he is quite as ignorant of his own position as he is of ours. We do not know that Mr. Jefferson ever claimed to be a Democrat, but he certainly prided himself on being a Republican, and we with pleasure quote his words. "Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority," said he, "is the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

Now if the editor of the Standard is the pure Democrat that he pretends, "of the Jeffersonian school," might we not expect, even though he did not absolutely "acquiesce in the decisions of the majority," that he would at least treat those decisions with decent respect? Certainly no *Jeffersonian* Democrat would stigmatise a large majority of his fellow citizens as "dupes," "gulls," and the various other opprobrious names which the heated imagination of the editor of the Standard has been enabled to conjure up, merely because they differed with him in opinion upon questions of national policy. The editor seems to fancy that the whole essence of Democracy consists in opposition to a Bank of the United States and "Whiggery."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday the 22d of January, many memorials were presented on the subject of the Bankrupt Law, most of them against a repeal or postponement. The bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law was read a second time. The Treasury note bill was taken up, and the discussion was continued some time; when the question was taken on its passage, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 20.

On Monday the 24th, the special order relating to the repeal of the distribution bill, and applying the proceeds of the public lands to the defences of the country, was passed by; when the next special order was taken up, being the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution respecting the veto, when Mr. Clay delivered a long and able speech in favor of the amendment. Mr. Preston followed in reply. He regarded the veto as the conservative power of the constitution, wisely inserted there by the framers of that instrument to prevent Congressional usurpation, the danger of which he conceived to be far greater than that of the Executive. The subject was then postponed until Thursday next.

On Tuesday, after the presentation of petitions and reports from committees, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bankrupt Law; and Mr. Berrien, chairman of the judiciary committee, spoke in opposition to the repeal.

On Wednesday, Mr. Berrien concluded his speech on the Bankrupt bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Smith of Connecticut, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Bayard.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 22d, Mr. Everett, from the committee on the apportionment of representatives, made a report, accompanied with a bill; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The bill proposes a ratio of one representative for every sixty-eight thousand persons in each state. The House then, under the suspension of the rules, proceeded to the business before it, being the presentation of petitions; and the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the petition from Georgia, presented by Mr. Adams yesterday, calling on the house to remove him from the position he occupied as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Mr. Adams desired to be heard in his own defence against the charges therein made; and he moved that the petition be referred to the committee on foreign relations, and that they have permission to choose a chairman if they thought proper.

On Monday the 24th, Mr. Adams presented a petition from Haverhill, Massachusetts, signed by forty-six persons, praying that Congress will immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the union of these states—First, because no union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefits; second, because a vast proportion of the resources of one section of the union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section without any adequate return; and third, because (judging from the history of past nations) that union, if persisted in, in the present course of things, will certainly involve the whole nation in utter destruction. Mr. Adams moved that the petition be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report an answer to the petitioners, showing the reasons why the prayer of it ought not to be granted. This petition created great excitement, and occupied the attention of the House, principally, during the sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, strongly censuring Mr. Adams, and he supported his resolutions by a speech of some length, which was replied to by Mr. Adams. Mr. Wise made a long speech on the subject, who was retorted on by Mr. Adams in quite as severe terms as he himself used. The whole spreads over so large a surface that we cannot give even an intelligible sketch.

For the Recorder.

MR. EDITOR: As from the remarks made in your last, a farther notice of the late movement of the Loco Foco party in this county may be looked for, I shall proceed to touch as briefly as possible upon one or two of the positions which for party purposes they have assumed, and to expose that spirit of humbuggery which one would naturally enough suppose that they would now be willing to exchange for a more honorable policy; but of which it would seem that no lesson, however severe, is able entirely to divest them.

In the commencement of their late flourishing preamble at George Mebane's, it is stated that, "when the representative is GAGGED, it more than ever becomes the people to speak." Thus leaving it to be presumed, or rather indirectly charging, that every Loco Foco member in the House of Representatives, and more particularly the gentleman who had the honor to represent the Loco Focory of Orange, was absolutely gagged, had a bit of stick stuck into his mouth, so securely fastened, as utterly to prevent the wagging of his tongue. This would be the natural inference of one who drew his conclusion from the language used; but what are the facts of the case? Let us see how these martyrs on the altar of Reform were prevented from enlightening the human race by an expression of their opinions.

It seems that after a great deal of profitless debate at the commencement of the Extra Session, when many members appeared to be taxing their wits for the purpose of consuming time, that it was finally concluded, upon motion of a member from Georgia, that a rule be adopted, by which no member should be allowed to speak more than one hour upon any given subject, thus putting a stop to those long-winded and useless harangues, which lasting for hours and sometimes days, enabled one man to consume, not only the time and patience of the house, but the money of the country, for no other valuable purpose than that of *franking* to his friends at home a supply of waste paper in the form of a speech. This rule, the adoption of which was hailed with enthusiasm by the whole country, as promising a speedy termination to the labours of Congress—this rule, which was enacted for the purpose of facilitating business, and by confining some within reasonable bounds, to give all an opportunity of participating in debate—is the mighty stopper which prevented the voice of Democracy from being heard, which was immediately branded as the gag law by the party in Washington, and which is now yelped over by the strikers here, in their attempt to forestall public opinion. Yes, no sooner was this rule, which was warmly seconded by all who preferred seeing the business of the country going on to hearing themselves talk, established, than the cry of tyranny was raised. The Locos could not possibly express themselves in *one hour*, the *magnitude* of their ideas required greater scope. Fellows who were hardly ever known to open their mouths before; and when they did always reminded one of a pump, so washy were the streams that flowed from them; were now harping upon all sides, brim full of wrath at the curb thus put upon them; when in fact, had they been given a fair start upon any given subject, to which they were strictly to confine themselves, a short ten minutes, by the watch, would have consumed their whole stock of erudition. Even had the rule been measurably oppressive, what right had they to complain? It operated upon all alike. But it was not oppressive; for I hold that a man who consumes a whole day upon any one subject, is a more effectual gag upon his associates than if the time of each was cut down to twenty minutes instead of one hour. And I further hold, that a man whose ideas are of so rambling a nature as to require more than one hour to condense them upon any ordinary subject, is in no wise fitted for a proper and efficient legislator, and had as well not be heard at all. It is not that *they* feel themselves aggrieved in this matter, (oh, no, the blow that hurts them was given rather more than twelve months ago;) but if they can find any one else simple enough to be convinced that they are aggrieved, their object will have been gained. Keep your eyes open, then, fellow Whigs, and let us show them that victory is still ours, and that the age of humbug is past.

One word now to these wielders of the wisdom of Orange, upon the subject of want of union on the part of the Whigs, which, says the preamble, existed to such a degree that they could only be brought together on one point, and that was opposition to the party in power.

When individuals, or communities, or parties, differing entirely in interest, feelings and opinions, combine together for no other purpose than to put down a particular individual, community, or party, what is the natural inference? Why, nothing more nor less than this: That the party so attacked is a common nuisance, whose malpractices and abominations are no longer to be tolerated. The gentlemen probably never imagined that such a deduction would be drawn, but it is so palpable an one, that, though reluctant, I am per force compelled to draw their attention to it.

One more topic and I am done. It is with sentiments of disgust and commisseration that I touch upon it at all—disgust at the feelings which dictated it, and commisseration for those who were operated upon by those feelings. It is of a piece with that *noble* and *generous* spirit, which would have buried your deceased President like a beggar in a ditch, or thrown his body on the common like the carcass of a horse or hound, whose days of usefulness being over are no more to be cared for, rather than expend a few hundreds to give him the burial rites due to the head of a mighty and powerful nation. I speak of the resolution condemning the appropriation to Mrs. Harrison—an appropriation which few were found hardened and soulless enough in Congress to oppose, but which our wise men of Orange have boldly denounced. This is a subject, fellow citizens, upon which we all can feel, one that finds a ready opening to every noble and manly heart. The question arising from it is a simple one. Is the laborer worthy of his hire? Does the soldier and servant of freedom deserve to be remembered when he is gone, and to have those whom in life he loved and cherished, sheltered and protected for his sake? How will you answer this? Methinks I hear each and every one of you, with flashing eye and swelling bosom, exclaim, Protect the old man's hearth! Build around it a wall of comfort so high, that care or want may never come near it. Let the world see that all Republics are not ungrateful; that we honor those who confer honor upon us, and we will guard and protect with filial affection those they leave behind when they lay themselves down to rest from their labours in our behalf. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Recorder.

TO THE FARMERS OF ORANGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I bespeak your attention for a few moments, to a subject which, as I conceive, is of vital interest to you individually, and consequently of the highest importance to the welfare and prosperity of the "Old North State."

In the church and in the state, among tradesmen, and among men of all pursuits and professions, associations for an interchange of views and opinions are found to be of a most beneficial tendency, nay, absolutely necessary to give them life and vigor. But though the influences and benefits of these associations are so apparent and various wherever they have been instituted, I regret to state, that in Orange, with all her resources, no such association has been formed by the Farmers for the improvement of Agriculture. It is to this subject—the importance of an immediate formation of an Agricultural Society—that I wish to call your attention.

Where is the farmer amongst us who will say that his lands yield him as much as they are capable of yielding? that his system of farming is the best that can be devised? that his stock are as good as he could wish? I grant, that in comparison with others around them, there are some who may be called tolerable farmers; indeed, with the advantages that they *have* (not what they *might have*,) they are very good farmers. But still they will acknowledge that they come far short of filling up the measure of their resources. How few, however, can claim even thus much! On every hand we see the people [illegible] hard for a mere subsistence, their [illegible] going to waste, and their stock often [illegible] and half fed. No wonder that [illegible] one's eyes are opened to these facts, and the spirit of enterprise is awakened in his bosom, that he seeks a home in the "far west." His neighbors are all asleep around him, and his wakefulness will not give him the ability to ward off the evil with his single arm. Then why tarry here, where poverty stares him in the face! Could all be awakened, however, he need not go. There are resources enough in our soil; but how to come at them is the question. If all our farmers were alive upon the subject, and would unite their councils, and get the benefit of each other's experience, they would find THIS a key to let them into the treasure house.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell longer upon the condition of Agriculture in our state. All of us know that it is at a low ebb. I would barely remark, that at this period, when our country is suffering severely from the deranged state of our monied concerns—when our commercial returns show a large balance against us—it more than ever becomes us to direct our efforts to this important source of national wealth. Our statesmen point us to this as the only remedy for the ills which have overtaken us; and our judgments must approve the wisdom of their counsel.

How, then, may we accomplish this desirable object? I presume not to dictate to my fellow-citizens; but I would humbly suggest the immediate formation of an Agricultural Society. But an effort has before been made for one, without effect. True: but let another effort be made. Let those who feel an interest in the matter take the subject in hand, and call upon their fellow-citizens to meet them on some specified day. Let the ball be once set in motion, and it will gather strength as it moves on. I cannot for a moment suppose that the people will be so blind to their own interest as not to aid in an enterprise promising so many benefits, if it shall once be placed properly before them. It must succeed.

With these brief suggestions, I submit the subject to your consideration; hoping that when you have been brought to think on the matter, you will be moved to immediate action. AGRICOLA.

The news brought by the late arrival from Liverpool of the appointment of Lord Ashburton on a Special Mission to the United States, said in the papers to be with a view to the discussion and settlement here of the vexed questions concerning the Northeastern Boundary and the right of search, is full of interest.

Lord Ashburton comes, we presume from what we understand of the diplomatic usage of the British Government, either to supersede the present Minister, Mr. Fox, in his Mission—which is not at all probable—or as an adjunct to Mr. Fox, with a view to the special objects above referred to. It is not at all likely that Lord Ashburton will be the bearer of any commission independent of the Resident British Minister Plenipotentiary. As to the intimation, which we see is thrown out, that his visit to the United States has any diplomatic relation to the subject of the State Debts held in Great Britain, such an idea is precluded by the consideration, well understood by British Ministers and Statesmen, that the United States can exercise no authority, nor of course entertain any negotiation, having reference to that matter.

The fact of the Government of Great Britain sending, under existing circumstances, a Special Minister to this country, is one of the strongest evidences which the British Government could give of its respectful consideration, and of the sincerity of its professions of a desire to cultivate amicable relations with the United States.

Lord Ashburton is, we understand, about sixty-five years of age, with much talent for business, and plain and agreeable manners. The selection of a man of his character for this trust is an additional proof of the earnestness of the purpose of the British Government in sending him here. *Nat. Intel.*

From the New York Sun.

THE NEWS BY THE BRITANNIA,

FROM LIVERPOOL.

We have full files from London to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. The news will be found highly interesting and important. The aspect of financial and commercial affairs is decidedly more favorable than was generally anticipated, as will be seen by reference to the state of the markets.

Foremost in importance is the intelligence of the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a special Minister to the United States for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the final settlement of all difficulties between the two countries.

There is nothing later from China than has been received direct at this port.

The boisterous weather on the English coast had prevented the packets from leaving on their appointed time. The England did not sail till the 16th. There had been several shipwrecks on the coast.

The attentions shown to Lord Morpeth in this country are spoken of by the English press, especially the more liberal portion, with much pleasure. The Liverpool Chronicle remarks, in reference to the sentiments expressed at the dinner given to his Lordship here, that "they will go far to neutralize the irritation and bad feeling engendered by a few—thank Heaven that they are but few!—puny and malicious scribblers on this side of the water, who delight in representing the Americans as being every thing that is mean, dishonest, and infamous."

The Liberals of the city of Dublin have determined to bring forward Lord Morpeth as a candidate for that city, in the place of the late amiable and lamented Conservative member, Mr. West, who died last week, after a very short illness. If they had sought the whole empire through they could not have found a man more likely to succeed, or more deserving of success.

The Message of President Tyler had been received and read with much interest and satisfaction. Its pacific tone caused an immediate rise in the funds.

The news from Turkey and the East indicate further disturbances. There has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople.

The French Chambers were opened by a speech from the King on the 27th ult. Every thing was quiet at Paris, and the reduction of the army was progressing.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions have been delivered by this Court, in the following cases, viz.

Per Ruffin, C. J., in the case of State, to use of Queen *v.* Roane, from Cherokee; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Spencer & Murray *v.* M'Lean, from Caswell; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Quinn *v.* Patton, in Equity, from Lincoln; dismissing the bill.

Per Daniel, J., in Rowland *v.* Rowland, from Montgomery; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Devane *v.* Fennel, from New Hanover; affirming the judgment below.

Also, in Newsum *v.* Anderson, from Stokes; directing a new trial.

Also, in Saunders *v.* Hatterman, from Cabarrus; affirming the judgment below.

Per Gaston, J., in State *v.* Davis, from Macon; directing the Superior Court to proceed to judgment and sentence.

Also, in State *v.* Robeson, from Bladen; reversing the judgment below, and ordering a new trial.

Also, in Wardens of the Poor *v.* Cope, from Haywood; affirming the judgment of the Superior Court.

Also, in Buie *v.* Buie, from Moore; affirming the judgment below.

FIRES IN WILMINGTON, N. C.—The town of Wilmington, North Carolina, was visited by two fires during the week before last.

On Friday, the 21st ultimo, a fire broke out in the long range of one story buildings, running at right angles with Chesnut Street, immediately in the rear of Mrs. Smith's boarding-house, and was with difficulty arrested in the building in which it commenced.

On Saturday, the 22d ultimo, the Turpentine Distillery of Mr. Henry Nutt was entirely destroyed by fire, together with a thousand barrels of raw turpentine, and about forty barrels of the spirits. Mr. Nutt's loss is estimated at about six thousand dollars. During the fire a negro was so severely injured, that it is supposed he cannot recover.

Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city on the 18th instant. The Hon. H. Clay was prevented by indisposition from attending the meeting, and the Rev. Wm. Hawley, one of the Vice Presidents, presided. The annual report was read, from which it appears that the cause of Colonization is in a highly prosperous condition, both in this country and in Africa. The report, however, will soon be published, and will speak for itself.

The Rev. C. C. Vanarsdale, of Philadelphia, at the request of the Executive Committee, delivered a highly interesting and impressive discourse on the life, character, and death of the late Thomas Buchanan, Governor of the commonwealth of Liberia, which will doubtless shortly be published, as the Board of Directors have requested a copy for this purpose.

The Hon. H. Clay was re-elected President of the Society, and the Vice Presidents of the last year were re-elected, with the following changes, viz: Major General Winfield Scott was appointed, vice Major General Macomb, deceased; the Rev. President Wayland, of Rhode Island, vice N. Brown, esq. deceased; and the Rev. Thos. E. Bond, D. D of New York, and the Rev. A. Alexander, D. D. of New Jersey, were added to the number.

After the Society adjourned, the Board of Directors met and continued in session two days, during which time much business was transacted. *Nat. Int.*

The Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, in speaking of the brilliant success which has attended the efforts of the delegation of reformed drunkards from Baltimore, states the number of those who have signed the pledge of total abstinence in that city, mainly through their instrumentality, at eight thousand, of whom nine hundred were confirmed drunkards. In Dayton, Columbus and Chillicothe, there is an average of about one thousand each.

MARRIED,

In this place, on Thursday last, by William Nelson, esq., Mr. LEVIN CARMICHAEL to Miss SUSAN NEWMAN, daughter of Mr. William Newman.

In this county, on the 29th ultimo, by Thos. D. Oldham, esq., Mr. JULIUS HOWARD to Miss AIDE SYKES, daughter of Mr. Allen Sykes.

Obituary.

Died, at his residence in this vicinity, on Saturday last, after a lingering illness, the Hon. WILLIAM NORWOOD, late one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this state, aged about 76 years.

Died, in this county, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILKERSON, wife of Mr. Daniel Wilkerson; and on Monday morning, after a brief illness, Mr. DANIEL WILKERSON, an aged and respectable citizen.

Died, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday morning the 24th ult. in the 33d year of her age, from organic disease of the heart, Mrs. LOVE S. GALES, the accomplished lady of Weston R. Gales, esq. editor of the Raleigh Register.

Died, in Greensborough, on Friday night last, Mr. MOORE DANIEL, formerly of this place.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, January 26.

Cotton,	7¼ a	8¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50 a	3 00
Leaf,	3 00 a	5 75

Fayetteville, January 26.

Flour,	5 50 a	6 50
Salt—(sack,)	2 25 a	0 00
(bushel,)	60 a	00
Cotton,	7 a	8
Beeswax,	27 a	28

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOONS PHASES.	
3 Thursday,	6 49	5 11	D. H. M.	
4 Friday,	6 48	5 12	2 3 10	Last
5 Saturday,	6 47	5 13	9 6 38	New
6 Sunday,	6 46	5 14	16 9 25	First
7 Monday,	6 45	5 15	24 10 50	Full
8 Tuesday,	6 44	5 16		
9 Wednesday	6 43	5 17		

Notice

A motion will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the February term of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, for building a new Court House; it is hoped, therefore, that there will be a full bench of Justices present.

February 2 09—

Cash for Flax-seed.

THE subscriber will give one dollar and twenty five cents per bushel for good clean Flax-seed, if delivered at his mills by the first of March.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Enoe Mills, Feb. 2. 09—3w

Attention! Citizens of Orange.

THOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery Line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickle & Norwood, where can be found the following articles, and many others:

Molasses,	Camphor,
Sugar,	Mace,
Coffee,	White Lead in kegs,
Best Loaf and Crushed Sugar,	Putty,
Raisins,	Salt Petre,
Rice,	Allum,
Cheese,	Epsom Salts,
Herring,	Glauber Salts,
Salt,	Dry White Lead,
Turpentine Soap,	" Red Lead,
Fayetteville Candles,	Copperas
Spanish Indigo,	Chip Log-Wood,
White Lead, in kegs,	Lamp Black,
Madder,	Saleratus,
Spice,	Brimstone,
Black Pepper,	Spanish Brown,
Ginger,	Miller's Snuff,
Cloves,	Spirits Turpentine,
Cinnamon,	Good Vinegar,
	Assortment of Nails,

A large quantity of Spun Cotton, and Picked Cotton by the pound.

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash.

Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

Jaanary 25. 08—

The Thorough Bred Horse

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

THE subscriber takes leave thus early to inform his friends and the public generally, that this noble stallion will be under his superintendence during the ensuing season, and that his services may be commanded at a price to suit the hardness of the times and the condition of every one. Those who may desire to improve their stock by breeding from the best blood and finest horse now in this section of the State, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it may be the last they will ever have; it being probable the horse will be removed from Orange at the expiration of the season. In regard to his pedigree, it is only necessary here to state, that he is of the purest and best blood in this county, having descended in a clear and unpolluted stream, on the part of his sire, from sir Charles, and on the part of his dam, from Monsieur Tonson—two of the most celebrated and popular horses that ever trod the American turf. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail; and as to form and size, is unsurpassed. All who see, admire him. For further particulars see handbill.

ARCHIBALD W. PARKER.

Little River, Orange County, Jan'y 24 1842. 9-3mw

WASHINGTON.

A thing that had great influence in the formation of Washington's character, and in securing success in life, was that very early he adopted a code or system of rules of behaviour. This was found among his papers after his death, in his own hand writing, and written at the age of thirteen. I will give you of ew extracts from this code of manners, or rules of conduct:

EXTRACTS.

Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

Be no flatterer, neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.

Read no letters, books, or papers, in company.

Come not near the books or papers of another so as to read them.

Look not over another when he is writing a letter.

Let your countenance be cheerful, but in serious matters be grave.

Show not yourself glad at another's misfortune.

Let your discourse with others on matters of business be short.

It is good manners to let others speak first.

Strive not with your superiors in argument, but be modest.

When a man does all he can, do not blame him though he succeeds not well.

Take admonition thankfully.

Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the injury of another.

In your dress, be modest, and consult your condition.

Play not the Peacock, looking vainly at yourself.

It is better to be alone, than in bad company.

Let your conversation be without malice or envy.

Urge not your friend to discover a secret.

Break not a jest where none take pleasure in mirth.

Speak not injurious words either in jest or earnest.

Gaze not on the blemish of others.

When another speaks, be attentive.

Be not apt to relate news.

Be not curious to know the affairs of others.

Speak not evil of the absent.

When you speak of God, let it ever be with reverence.

Labor to keep alive in your heart that spark of heavenly fire called conscience.

Such are some of those rules that Washington wrote out in a fair hand at thirteen. Most of these rules turn on one great principle, which is, that you treat others with respect; that you are tender of the feelings, and rights, and characters of others; that you do to others as you would have others do to you.

TEMPERACE INTELLIGENCE.

There are nine hundred and forty two teetotalers in the small town of Belfast, Maine.

In Georgetown, D. C. the ladies have resolved not to patronize any groceries who sell the poison.

The Washington temperance society of Troy now numbers over fourteen hundred members.

Out of one hundred and fifty-three sudden deaths in New Orleans during the last twelve months, *one hundred and thirty* were ascertained to be the result of intoxicating liquors.

A temperance society was formed about a month since, at Columbus, Ohio, which numbers eight hundred and twenty members.

About eight thousand persons have recently become members of a temperance society at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Two hundred and twenty-two persons have signed the pledge at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania.

Pope Gurgory XVI is announced as a thorough teetotaler, in the Bath Vindicator.

There were seven hundred licensed grog-shops in Baltimore last year. This year, thus far, only forty-six.

In Sweden they deprive a man of a right to vote who gets drunk a third time.

The tailors in New York are about organizing a temperance society on Washingtonian principles.

The Marietta Intelligencer, in speaking of the doings of the Baltimore Temperance delegates, states that in the counties of Washington, Athens and Morgan, three thousand individuals have signed the pledge of entire abstinence. The whole number who have taken the pledge in the state of Ohio in consequence of the late movements, is about thirty thousand.

500 Bushels Seed Oats,

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 40 cents, to be delivered at his granery.

MICHAEL HOLT.

January 14. 06 4w

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

A lad between 12 and 18 years of age, of good moral character, and a tolerable good English education will be taken at the office of the Milton Chronicle to learn the art of Printing. Treatment good. Address the editor, post-paid, at Milton, N. C.

January 14. 06—

Notice.

☞ A Meeting will be held at James Turner's, on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent Capt. Bacon's district, in the Convention to be held by the Whigs of the County in Hillsborough, at May Court. A full attendance of the voters of the district is requested.

January 19. 07—

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

C. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

NEW GOODS.

VERY CHEAP!!

AS the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. Steel mixed do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino, } VESTINGS.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jaconet and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinoes,
Silk and Mousselin de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cypress Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.
and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Hardy Royster, against *Granderson Royster, Elizabeth Royster, John Royster, Harrison Royster, Solomon Royster, Jesse Bradsher and Nancy his wife, and William Royster.*

Petition for Re-probate Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Royster, Harrison Royster, and Solomon Royster, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as regards them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $5 00 07—

To all my just Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I shall apply to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, for the benefit of the act of Assembly made for the relief of honest debtors, when and where you may attend and object if you see proper.

THOMAS JACOBS.

January 22. 07—

NEW GOODS,

VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.
CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.
VESTINGS, of rich and varied pattorns.
SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.
Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves; and as our motto is "*to let live*, as well as *to live*," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24. 00—

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

They were purchased principally in the northern markets for cash, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloths of various kinds.
Cloths for Over-coats.
Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

November 23. 00—

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,

ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms, viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenesmus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of films and mucus. One is a dose for a child two years old—two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning, or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an unfailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15. 90—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

William Nelson, vs. *Thomas J. Mulhollan.* } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomas J. Mulhollan, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the defendant, Thomas J. Mulhollan, appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be finally entered against him by default.

Witness, John Taylor, Clerk of said Court, November Term, 1841

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price Adv. $4 50. 08—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Mark Patterson, adm'r. vs. *Benjamin D. Price* } Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin D. Price, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price Adv. $4 50. 07—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 14. 72—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames,)
Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,
A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

To Rent.

THE Houses and Lots belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased, will be rented for the present year on application to Mr. Daniel Phillips

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

January 1. 05—

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of January, 1842, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
John W Anderson 2
C T D C Anderson

B
John Bain
John Bowers 2
William Brewer
Young W Barbee
Robert Burnsides
William Bowls 2
Esther A Bridgers
George Bacon

C
Wm Chambers
Wm Couch
Hardon Couch
James M Couch
Reubin Carden
George T Coggin
Isaac Crabtree
George Crabtree

D
Baxter Davis
Bennet Denson

E
Colonel Elderson
Henry Edwards
Andrew Eadie
Robert Eaton

F
Charles Freeland
G K Favour
E W Fonville

H
Miss Marion W Hill
John G Harvey

J
G W Jones 2
Emily E. Jordan
James Jackson
Martha Jackson
Benjamin Johnston
John T Johnson

L
Thomas Latta
Thomas Lewis
George W Lowther

M
Sophia Mitchel
Jane M'Key 2
Miss Mary Martin
Duncan Moore
Mr —— debase

N
James E Norfleet

O
Wm H Owen
John Odend'hal 3
Mary Odend'hal
Miss E H Owen

P
Joseph Parker
John Porterfield
George Pratt

R
Rachel Revel
James Raney
Wm Rodwell
Samuel Runnal

S
Harry, servant of A. Stanford
Wm F Smith 2
Charles C Smith 2
Mr Spencer
Samuel Strain
Stephen Scarlett

T
Richard Thomson 2
Henry L Turner
Daniel W Thomson

W
Lemuel Wilkerson
R. Wiley
Wm Woodward 2
John Willis
Wm Morrow
Wm Woods
Dennis Woods

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

an uary 1. 05—

Notice.

A MOTION will be made before the Justices of the Peace at the February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, to refuse Licenses in all cases for retailing Spirituous Liquors; the evils resulting from the practice being considered as greatly more than counterbalancing all the supposed benefits.

December 23. 04—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term. 1342.

Thomas Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators of William Lynn deceased, and Thomas Christian and wife Martha, and Matthew Lynn, in their own right, vs. *Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and others.*

Petition for sale of Negroes.

THE foregoing petition was filed in my office, January 15, 1842; when came the plaintiffs, Thos. Christian and Matthew Lynn, administrators, &c. and made affidavit in due form of law that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Mica, and Riley Vickers and Catharine his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; Publication is therefore made, according to law, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Test,

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price adv $5 50. 07

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their power to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatuleney, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1841.

Thomas Terril and others, vs. *William Brooks and others* } Petition to sell Real Estate.

IN this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that William Brooks, James Brooks, the heirs at law of Elizabeth Howell, deceased, and Suky Jackson, William Terril, Joseph Terril, and Jacob Dishongh and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* against him, and heard accordingly. Test,

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv $4 50. 03—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, To February Term, 1842.

Thomas M'Kee and William Corbill, administrators, and others, vs. *Nathaniel Stewart, and others.* } Petition to sell Negroes.

IN this case, it having been made to appear, according to law, that the defendants, Nathaniel Stewart, and Simon Couch and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price adv. $4 50. 07—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
PERSON COUNTY.

In Equity—November Term, 1841.

N. Thompson, wife, and others, vs. *Kendal Vanhook and others.* } Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Price and wife Nancy, defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Benjamin Price and Nancy his wife to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Person, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there to answer or demur, or this bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them. Test,

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4 50. 06—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly prescribed with, CERTAIN CURE in every form of the ONE GREAT DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be dullness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, every day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of genuine MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, is 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sinclair, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough,
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 90—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

John Nevills, Administrator with the will of Sarah Freeman, against *Freeman, and others*

Original Bill.

THE complainant having made oath by solemn affirmation, that William Osborne and Susan his wife, John Southerly, the heirs at law of Henry Southerly, Colby Jack and Betsy his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and set down for hearing *ex parte*.

Given under my hand, at office, in Hillsborough, September Term, 1841. Issued for publication, December 24 1841.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

Price Adv. $5 25 05

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.

Wm. R. Ruffin vs. Jesse E. Dent.

Bill of Discovery.

IN this case it having been made to appear according to law, that the defendant Jesse E. Dent, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly. Test,

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv. $4 50. 05—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.